ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

REDUCTION IN THE GRANT-IN-AID TO PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) Sir, the motion I wish to place before the House is that the business of the House be adjourned to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the hardship caused to thousands of teachers in the primary schools in the State owing to the reduction, in the grant-in-aid paid to them, from Rs. 8-14 chs. to Rs. 8 per mensem.

The motion relates, Sir, to about 7 or 8 thousand teachers working in different parts of the State, teachers who are in charge of the education of the children of this land. The grant-in-aid school play a very important part in the advancement of education in the State. The teachers should certainly be given as much money as is necessary to enable them just to live in the villages, not to speak of those in towns. Sir, eight and a half Sirkar rupees amounts to only 59½ *fanams* which works out to less than 8 chs. per diem. We all know, Sir, that the ordinary cooly in Trivandrum gets from 12 to 16 chs a day. Even in villages, the ordinary coolies employed by the P. W. D., for instance, get not less than 7 chs a day. And all these teachers are of course not bachelors, without responsibilities for the maintenance of families. They have to maintain their wives and children as well.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I ask whether some of these teachers have not married women teachers ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) Yes ; then they would be starving together. All that I meant to say was that these teachers are not prohibited from marrying. I am sure that every member of this House, be he an official member or a non-official member, will admit that 8 chs. a day for a teacher who has to eke out his existence, who has certainly to dress himself up properly enough to command the respect of the people of the locality and his pupils, is itself quite inadequate. And, it was after very persistent demand for years that the Government increased the amount of the grant-in-aid from Rs. 7⅓ to Rs. 8½.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : When was that done ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : In 1104, six years back.

Sir, whenever this question, of the inadequacy of remuneration paid to the poor primary school teachers, was raised in this House the one uniform answer from the Government benches has been that, since the number of these teachers was so large, even a small increment in their emoluments would entail very heavy additional expenditure. As I said, it was after years of persistent agitation that the Government, about 6 years ago, gave a very small increment to these poor grant-in-aid teachers.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : What is the total saving that is expected as a result of the reduction of 14 chs. from the grant ?

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MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I am coming to that.

In the year 1104, the then Director of Public Instruction, Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, while asking for a supplementary grant for the purpose of enhancing the emoluments of these teachers, made much of the point that the efficiency of the education afforded in the country depended upon the contentment of the staff engaged in the work. Sir, that was what he said in 1104 when the grant was raised to 8½ Sirkar rupees. We are at a loss to know how the Education Department has now lost sight of that important aspect of the question.

Sir, out of this eight chackrams per day, the poor private school teacher has also to set apart something for the period of his illness; because he has no sick leave or other leave with full or half pay, like the Government school teacher. And, he has also to put by something substantial for his old age, since he does not get any pension or gratuity. Even a scheme of provident fund for these poor people has not yet been taken up for consideration by the Government on the ground of want of funds.

There is also another very important circumstance which, fortunately, has been, to some extent, made clear by the report of the Education Reforms Committee, namely, that even this Rs. 8½ does not reach the teachers in full.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You are not clear; I am not able to grasp your meaning.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, there are so many intermediate toll-gates between the Government who spend the money and these poor teachers. That is another trouble.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Has the member any objection to these toll-gates being abolished ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Absolutely none.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : He used the expression 'toll gates' only in a figurative sense.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, even peons get between Rs. 9 and Rs. 11.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Asan, I suppose your point is that the position of these teachers would be better if the 14 chs. is not deducted from the grant-in-aid paid to them ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I am explaining, Sir, how the reduction of this half a rupee is absolutely unjustifiable. If the Government have no funds and if they wanted to reduce expenditure, they ought to have begun the reduction from the proper end, namely, the top ranks and gradually worked downwards. On the other hand, they have begun at the wrong end, quite brutally and cruelly.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The question, as to where the axe of retrenchment should have been laid first and where last, would have

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been relevant during the general discussion of the Budget, for instance. I do not think it is quite germane to the present issue. Please catalogue your arguments in support of the motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I am submitting, Sir, that this reduction cannot in any way be justified. One of the arguments put forward in support of this reduction is that from 1106 a number of new schools have sprung into existence, that they had to be given recognition and that Government are not now able to find the necessary funds for giving the grants. I am one of those who have always been persuading the Education Department and the Government to allot sufficient funds for the purpose of paying grants-in-aid to private schools. In the years, 1104 and 1105, for instance, Rs. 11 lakhs had been provided for the purpose. But it is only Rs. 9 1/2 lakhs for 1111.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Only nine lakhs.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Yes; that is much worse. Sir, a large number of these private schools that have come into existence are helping the Government in attaining their goal of providing primary education to all the children of the school-going age in the State. In spite of this fact, Government have been gradually reducing the allotment for this purpose. I submit, Sir, that it is the paramount duty of Government to find sufficient funds from other sources in order that they may be able to allot the necessary amount to give grant to these poor teachers who are working for the advancement of education in the country.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Does the member agree that the Government act as a sort of conciliation board between the teachers?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What I am submitting is this. Government want education to be advanced and they want all the credit for any advancement made in education in the country. At the same time, they are not prepared to spend even the bare minimum for that purpose. But they attempt to deprive these poor teachers, who do not get even 8 chs. per day, of half a rupee per mensem from the very poor salary that they are getting. Such is the source from which the Government have been able to find funds for raising the required amount for their educational needs. Are there not officers, for instance, who can better afford much larger cuts in their salaries? There are several very highly paid officers in the Education Department itself who can forgo much larger amounts without feeling the pinch.

Another argument advanced in support of the proposed cut is that the Managers of private schools must also contribute for the pay of these teachers.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): May I ask the member whether he has heard of such a thing as standardisation, Sir? (*Laughter.*)

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MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Yes. I have heard about it I have heard several complaining against it, and I am one of those who do not even now approve of it. Mr. G. B. E. Truscott : (*Hear, hear.*)

I was submitting, Sir, that it is argued that the managements of these private schools must contribute something Any one who knows the real condition of these schools, the difficulty with which they have been brought into existence and are kept on, and the manner in which they are being run at present, will surely admit that most of them are not in a position to make any contribution whatsoever, and that the few that *are* in a position to make such contribution, are unwilling to do it, and there is no authority which has the power to compel them to do it.

Sir, even more than a century ago, the responsibility for the educational advancement of the State has been undertaken by the Government. Even so early as in 1817, Her Highness the Maha Rani Setu Parvathi Bai—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I do not think it was in 1870.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It is 1817 and that is the date that I find in the Census Report. A rescript issued by Her Highness in 1817 states:

"That the State should defray the entire cost of the education of its people in order that there might be no backwardness in the spread of enlightenment among them, that by diffusion of education they might become better subjects and public servants and that the reputation of the State might be advanced thereby."

That is what was stated as early as 1817. During the time of Sir P. Rajagopalachari's administration, it was given out as a policy of Government that the pay of the grant-in-aid teacher.—

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : May I know from the member what the amount of the maintenance grants to Vernacular schools was in 1817 ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I am sure that the Director will have files in his own office and he can refer to them for information.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is no answer. If you are able to give an answer, you may do so or you may say that you are unable.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*)) : I cannot give the figure.

MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Did they give maintenance grants in those days ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Was there anything at all to maintain then ?

During the time of Sir P. Rajagopalachari, when the fees that were to be collected from the primary schools had been abolished and the managers were deprived of that income, it was announced that the

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pay of the private school teacher must be paid by Government by way of grant-in-aid. (President's bell) How much time have I, Sir?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You have already taken sixteen minutes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): So far as the mover is concerned, I believe there is no time limit under the rules. I concede that the Chair could regulate the time.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is a time limit. But the Chair may allow you to have some little time more.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): There were these undertakings and announcements by the Government. That is why even now the Education Department is not in a position to compel the manager to advance a part of the expenses and to compel him to contribute a share. The Managers have started their schools in the belief that the whole expense will be met by Government, that the pay of the teacher will be paid by Government. It is therefore no argument of the Government to say now that the managers pay a portion of the same. That proposition also cannot be accepted.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Is what Sir P. Rajagopalachari said the final authority for Government for ever and ever?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, the Director of Public Instruction, has put a question to Mr. Asan who is in possession of the House whether Sir P. Rajagopalachari was the final authority on this question. I, from the Chair may tell him that Mr. Asan considers him to be a very high authority.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I have taken that the announcement made by him was one that was made by the Dewan of Travancore and as such that was the final authority at that time.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: So, it has created an estoppel on the part of Government?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It was the Dewan of Travancore that has made that announcement and it has been referred to as the policy of Government in the previous Legislative Council.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): May I know whether the Director is an authority on this question?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The question is irrelevant.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): May I know from the member whether one of the members on the Education Reforms Committee stressed that all managers should be compelled to pay 20 per cent. recurring contribution?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I do not know whether that is quite relevant.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is relevant.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): The Education Advisory Committee has made certain recommendations. The recommendations which were considered to be urgently necessary have been brought into effect. I do not know whether, when certain managers

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[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

have started schools as a result of the undertaking of the Government and the announcements of the administration on previous occasions, a recommendation by a committee could in any way compel the manager of a school to pay anything more. That is why I submitted that that argument will not in any event help the poor teacher.

What I wish to place before this House for its sympathetic consideration is whether the Government have been justified in reducing the 14 chs. from the grant-in-aid to these teachers.

Another point that is advanced in support of the reduction is that the Education Advisory Board has recommended this reduction. This has been publicly stated on many occasions. With regard to that, I would submit this. The Education Advisory Board is very often used for supporting very unpopular acts. What is it they were asked to do? They were told that the Government were not in a position to give any further amount as grant-in-aid and that they should find means to pay those schools that were started subsequent to 1106 from the total allotment for grant-in-aid to Vernacular schools. Under the circumstances, what is it that they can do? They applied their knowledge of mathematics and suggested the distribution of the allotted money. That is all that they did.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): If the Government are obstinate and are not prepared to allot more funds, what is the course that Mr. Asan will advocate?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I will try my level best to compel the Government to grant additional sums for payment to schools that have been recently started.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): In case the Government's obstinacy gets the better of Mr. Asan's attempt, what will the member do?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): That is a hypothetical question and so I do not answer it.

There is another difficulty. The old argument that any increase in the grant-in-aid will necessitate a much larger expenditure will be advanced whenever we say that it should be increased. In any event, I am against this reduction.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): With certain available funds, will Mr. Asan see that those funds are distributed only among a smaller number of managers or that they are distributed to the benefit of all?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question need not be answered.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I have very great pleasure in supporting the adjournment motion of Mr. Asan. I know that the Director of Public Instruction will advance, in opposing the motion, the argument that, although a trivial amount of 14 chs. is to be added to the salary grant of a teacher, the total amount will come to nearly 60 or

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70 thousand rupees. But, Sir, I may tell the House that, when we consider the expenditure of a department which is spending nearly half a crore of rupees for the maintenance, the establishment and the conduct of the institutions under it it is not too much to ask for an additional sum of Rs. 60 thousand or even a lakh for maintaining the unfortunate set of teachers in grant-in-aid schools. Sir, it should be remembered that the Education Department is one where there is least room for corruption or for receipt of any additional remuneration by way of bribes. Sir, I have heard it said that people have approached with applications the Commissioner of Police saying that if they were only permitted to wear the uniforms they were prepared to work without any salary.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You need not proceed on these lines in advocating the increase of pay.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): My point is that there is no scope for additional income to teachers beyond what they get by way of salaries.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The presumption is, that unless Mr. Elenkath is prepared to make a deliberate statement to the contrary, there s no corruption in any department of the public service. Not that one cannot say that there is corruption, but that question does not arise. Mr. Elenkath cannot base any conclusion on the presumption that there is corruption.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I only meant that there is no scope for any corruption in the Education Department when compared to some other departments.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Yo are perfectly in order.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, the Director of Public Instruction asked Mr. Asan a question as to what was the maintenance grant given to private schools in the year 1817. Sir, I would tell him, that, had it not been for the generous and benevolent policy followed in the matter of the development of educational activities in the State as enunciated by the Proclamation of the then Maha Rani Sethu Parvathi Bai and her successors, Travancore would not have been in a position to provide Rs. 900 or more per mensem to a Director of Public Instruction At that time there was no Director. It is owing to the enormsus development of the educational activities in the State that we are today able to pay the Director such a large sum by way of salary.

Now, Sir, Mr. Asan has very well described the pathetic condition of these low paid teachers and he mentioned that, even in the transmission of the amount which has been allotted to them there are some intermediate toll-gates which swallowed a portion of it. I would even suggest to the Director that, when considering this question, he will kindly see that the grants are given to the teachers direct and not through intermediaries.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That you cannot argue, because the resolution deals with raising the amount of pay of the school teachers and not the abolition of any intermediate toll-gates, whatever that might mean.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): As a justification for that statement, I say that, even if these 14 chs. are paid to the managers, the whole amount may not reach the teachers; but a portion of it may go to the intermediate toll-gates and thus the effect of the resolution may be partly or wholly nullified. I would therefore suggest that all these questions may be kindly considered by the Director and by the Government and that the Director will be kind enough not to oppose such a very mild and harmless resolution as the one before the House.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): I fully agree with the motion of Mr. Asan. Travancore prides herself upon her education. In fact our country is known to outside world chiefly through her educational activities. The educational advancement of the country is more or less due to private agencies. I will cite some figures from the statistics to support my position. The total number of schools in 1109 was 3,483. Out of these, the number of departmental schools was 1,059 and the number of private schools was 2,424. Out of nearly 6 lakhs of pupils, more than 3 lakhs attend private schools. The present attempts seem to discourage private schools. From the figures quoted, it will be clear that the private schools form a larger part of the educational system. Therefore the reduction of the grant to the private school teachers will prejudicially affect education in the State. The Department works on the fiction that the managements of private schools contribute a part of the pay of the teachers. It is a well-known fact that the management does not contribute any portion at all. On the other hand, a portion of the Government grant is used by the management for contingent expenses. Hence leaving the fate of the teachers of private schools to the management is not a wholesome policy. We cannot find fault with the management either. They invest large sums for the purpose of constructing school buildings and equipping them. The Department considers every manager to be a philanthropist, but it is not so. It is the business of the Department to see that the teachers are properly paid. The reason for reducing the grant to private school teachers is stated to be for giving grant to schools started after 1106. I am certainly for giving grant to schools started after 1106. My suggestion is that 14 chs. should not be reduced. On the other hand, considerable reduction should be made in the educational expenditure of the Department. The axe must be applied at the top and not at the bottom. There are superfluous offices and officers in the Department. Yesterday some of my friends were emphasising that the office of Inspectress of schools was unnecessary.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All that is not directly relevant to the issue. The issue is not that the pay of the grant-in-aid school masters should be increased.

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MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) : The suggestion is that the Department cannot find funds. I want to show that, by effecting retrenchment, by the abolition of unnecessary officers, it will be possible to find necessary funds. Formerly there were only two Range Inspectors. Now there are 4. Yet efficiency is not a bit increased.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The saving effected will be only a small fraction of the amount required.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) : Sir, my submission is that about 18 per cent. of the grant-in-aid has been cut away. A small reduction in the pay of the high-paid officers of the Department will be sufficient to meet this contingency. The teachers of the private schools do transact similar works as their brethren do in the departmental schools. They also follow the same syllabus, the same curriculum and syllabus. Such disparity in the pay should not exist. Again Government should not be under a hallucination that the Government could shelve the responsibility to the management. It is ture that Government are spending a large portion of the revenue of the State for educational purposes. What I suggest is that Government need not make any additional provision. The amount already allotted should be adjusted and equitably distributed. With these few words, I support the motion.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : സർ, ദാമോദരനാശാൻ അവർകളുടെ പ്രമേയത്തോട് ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുകയും, അതിനെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും സഹായധനം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന പ്രൈവറ്റ് വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളോടു അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്ന നയം ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ തൃപ്തികരമല്ലായെന്നുള്ള വ്യസനസമേതം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഉയർന്നിൽക്കുന്ന എന്നുള്ള പ്രശസ്തിക്കു നിദാനമായിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതി പ്രൈവറ്റ് ഏജൻസികളുടെ നിരന്തരമായ ശ്രമമാകുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായ പ്രൈവറ്റ് ഏജൻസികൾ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചില്ലായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഇന്നും അന്ധകാരത്തിൽ തന്നെ ഇരിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള പ്രൈവറ്റ് ഏജൻസികളോടു ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്ന നയം എന്താണ്? തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രജകൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകേണ്ടതു തിരുവിതാംകൂർഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാണ്. ഈ കടമയെ നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതിനാവശ്യമുള്ള പണം നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടേ മറ്റാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു പണം വിനിയോഗിക്കാവൂ എന്നുള്ള തത്വം മറ്റെല്ലാരാജ്യക്കാരും അനുഷ്ഠിച്ചു വരുന്ന ഒന്നാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ സഹായധനം ലഭിക്കാത്ത അനേകം സ്ക്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു കായ്യമാക്കി ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ട ഒന്നാകുന്നു. അനേകം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾക്കു നല്ലകെട്ടിടം കെട്ടി, വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ച് അവർക്ക് മുന്നൂറാലും കൊല്ലങ്ങളായി

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[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

കൈയ്യിൽനിന്നും ശമ്പളവുംകെട്ടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മാനേജർമാരുണ്ട്.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha*) : ഗ്രാൻറു തരികയില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള കരാറിന്മേലാണോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾക്കു സാങ്ക്ഷൻകൊടുത്തതെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഏർപ്പാടുള്ളതായി ഞാൻ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നയം ഗവൺമെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ അതിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

ഗ്രാൻറു കിട്ടിയിട്ടു ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചു ശമ്പളംഇല്ലാതെ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരും, ഗ്രാൻറുകിട്ടിയിട്ടു ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മാനേജരന്മാരും ധാരാളമുണ്ടു് ഇങ്ങനെ അഞ്ചാറുകൊല്ലമായി അനേകം വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാർ വലയുന്നുണ്ടു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : ഈ പ്രമേയം ഇപ്പോൾ ഗ്രാൻറില്ലാത്തവർക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നല്ലാ ഗ്രാൻറുകിട്ടികൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നവർക്കു അതു കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു്. അതായതു് ഇപ്പോൾ ഏഴുരൂപായുള്ളവർക്കു വൃരൂപാ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഇതിൻറെ് സാരം.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : അതു പ്രൈവറു ഏജൻസികളെ —

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : മി. വറുഗീസുപലതും ശമ്പളമില്ലാതെ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു അതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഞാൻ ഇതുപറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT എന്നു താനന്നു പറഞ്ഞു.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : പ്രൈവറു സ്ക്കൂളുകൾമൂലം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഗുണം അനുഭവിച്ചശേഷം അവരുടെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ പ്രതിഫലം ശരിയായികൊടുക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും ഇന്നഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രൈവറു ഏജൻസികളോടു കാണിച്ചുവരുന്ന ചിറ്റമ്മനയത്തിനു ഒരു വ്യത്യാസം വരുത്തേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുമാണു ഈ സഭയുടെമുമ്പാകെ എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്.

ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിനുകാരണം ഗ്രാൻറുസ്ക്കൂളുകൾ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാർക്കു അരരൂപാ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ കുറച്ചതാണു്. ആയിരം രൂപാശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നവർക്കോ നഗരങ്ങളിൽ സുഖമായി താമസിക്കുന്നവർക്കോ അരരൂപാ ഒരുകാര്യമല്ലാ അതു നിസ്സാരമായി കരുതാം.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT : There is another mistake. Mr. Damodaran Asan's motion comprehends the whole State.—cities as well as rural parts.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഈ അരശുപാ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു് സാധുക്കളായ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാർക്കു വരുന്നതായ വിഷമതകൾ അറിയുന്നതിനു ഇന്നു കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങി സുഖസൌകര്യാദികൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറ് മേധാവികൾക്കും ഗവൺമെൻറിനും കണ്ണില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ടോ മനസ്സില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ടോ തരപ്പെടുന്നില്ലാ. അരശുപാ ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാർക്കു് വലിയ ഒരു കായ്മാണു്.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery cum Peermade II*) : എട്ടരശു പായിൽ നിന്നും അരശുപാ കുറച്ചു എട്ടുരൂപായാക്കിയതു മറുചിലർക്കു് കൂടി എട്ടുരൂപാ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാണെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. E VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): എന്നാണു പറയുന്നതു് ഏതായാലും ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സാധുക്കളായ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറച്ചു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കയല്ലവേണ്ടതു് മറു തരത്തിൽ നിയന്ത്രിക്കാവുന്ന ചെലവുകൾ ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : ഇപ്പോൾ അരശുപാവീതം കുറച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യ ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കാത്ത സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു് ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഉപയോഗിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു നല്ലതാണെന്നുവിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: അതു ഒരു ഹൈപ്പത്തറിക്കൽ കൊസ്റ്റ്യനാണു്.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : That was the object and intention of the reduction.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : It may be that the Director is at liberty to develop that argument in his speech. But the question put by Mr. S. J. Nair is hypothetical.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): But my friend Mr. S. J. Nair is aware of it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Probably he is in the confidence of Government.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Many people may be and many may not be. That is beside the point.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : The proceedings of the Educational Advisory Board were published in the newspapers. The object of the reduction was fully explained and Mr. Asan could have known it. My friend Mr. S. J. Nair—

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : If the Director has listened to my speech I think he would not have made this statement,

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All these questions do not arise. I consider Mr. S. J. Nair's question to be hypothetical considering the language in which he couched that idea. There is an end of the matter.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അരശുപാ കറക്കണമെന്നു ശുപാർശ ഏതു സ്ഥാനത്തുനിന്നു വന്നതായിരുന്നാലും ഏതെല്ലാം മഹാന്മാർ അതിനെ പിൻതാങ്ങിയാലും സാധുക്കളായ അല്പശമ്പളക്കാരോടു അനുഭാവം ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ളതിനു അതു പ്രത്യക്ഷമായ ഒരടയാളമാണ്. അതിനാൽ അതു ഒരിക്കലും നീതീകരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗ്രാൻറു കറച്ചതായ നടപടികളെ പുനരാലോചിച്ചു് അതിനെ പൂർവസ്ഥിതിയിൽ തുക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു കൂടി ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): I am very glad to support the motion before the House which has been so ably moved by Mr. Asan. There have been complaints about the treatment given by the Education Department to aided institutions. It is said that they are giving a step-motherly treatment to those aided institutions. The Education Reforms Committee have declared in clear terms the work turned out by the grant-in aid institutions to the enlightenment of Travancore citizens. It is a great achievement and Travancore stands as one of the foremost educationally advanced States in India. I would bring to the attention of the House that it is the tendency of modern days to introduce compulsory primary education everywhere. But the step that our Education Department has taken is one of retrogression.

Then the Director said that standardisation proposals have been effected in the departmental institutions and therefore teachers in aided institutions also should come under some axe somehow. Hence the present reduction has been brought about by the Advisory Board. But I would like to stress on the attention of Government as well as the department that the condition of teachers in aided institutions is quite different. But so far as teaching is concerned, it is the same as that of departmental teachers then why should a different treatment be given to them? I am unable to understand the reduction proposed to be made. With these words, I support the motion of Mr. Asan.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Mr. Asan in his speech has made some reflections on the Board; that is what I understood from his speech. That being the case and I being a member of the Board, I would like to clear that point. If the Chair would permit me, I shall dispose of that point.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT I have no objection.

MR. K SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I oppose the motion that has been moved by Mr. Asan. In doing so, I should not be misunderstood as not being sympathetic towards the lot of the poor vernacular

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school teachers. That is far from it. Members who spoke on this motion said that the grant-in-aid teachers are getting very low pay and that their condition is miserable that is a position which has to be accepted by all. In fact they are doing the same kind of useful work done by departmental teachers, if not more. Nobody in this House can deny that.

The simple question that is now before the House for a verdict is whether the action of Government in reducing the grant-in-aid to teachers in aided schools from 8 1/2 rupees to 8 rupees is Justifiable. Again, by reducing their grants, is the amount saved by that process is justily utilised for distribution among teachers who were not in receipt of grants from 1106 onwards? That is the position and we must take facts as they are. Government made it definitely clear, at the time of the Budget discussion, that under the present state of the finances of the State Government could not find their way to allot more funds by way of grant-in-aid to primary schools or for that matter to any new schools. According to the conditions that existed, one alternative that struck the departmemt was to make some sort of adjustment in the amount of grant between teachers who were not getting grants and those who were in receipt of grants. It was only in that way that the position of the former could be improved. If some sort of adjustment is made in the grants received by teachers, it will help to a little extent the case of teachers who were not getting any grants at all. That this arrangement is to continue only till the finances of the State improve is also one of the points to be borne in mind. This is not a permanent cut. That was the position taken by the Director in the Advisory Board.

Mr. Asan in the course of his speech said—that is what I understood— that the Advisory Board could be made to support an unpopular cause– I think that was the expression.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I did not say so.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : I heard him say so. Any way that could be seen from the reports. If Mr. Asan did not mean anything like that, I hope he will correct that statement in the report.

MR A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): On a point of order. The member is casting a reflection on me that I have made a statement; and if I did not mean like that, I may correct it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I shall have to refer to the shorthand notes and find out who is correct and who is not. Is it not after all an idle enquiry?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : My friend is misquoting me.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : But I think Mr. Sankaran has no intention of wounding Mr. Asan's feelings.

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MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Yes, Sir, I have no such intention at all. At the time I heard Mr. Asan, I did not want to interrupt him. But I was waiting for an opportunity to protest against that and hence I am doing so now. I am sure Mr. Asan would not have meant like that. If that is what he meant, he must correct such a statement The Advisory Board cannot be influenced by the Government or the Director. What appeared to us proper, according to our conscience, we accepted; and we arrived at independent conclusions; and we have done the best under the existing conditions. The Director of Public instruction clearly pointed out the position of the grant-in-aid teachers as well as of the non-grant-in-aid teachers.

MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Where, please

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): In the Advisory Board. It was also pointed out that some sort of saving could be made by making a very small reduction in the grant-in-aid allowed to the aided school teachers. Mr. Asan admitted that until 1106 these grant-in-aid school teachers were getting grants at the rate of Rs. 7 1/2 rupees; and that it was raised to 8 1/2 rupees by the non-officials putting forth strenuous effort. Times have changed since then. Commodity prices are now considerably reduced. If at the present juncture a small reduction is made, it may not seriously affect the teacher. But if the prices of staple articles are greater and if a reduction, even a small reduction, is made, I could see the force of the contention of Mr. Asan. Let us see the state of affairs before 1106. The teachers were in receipt of Rs. 7 1/2 grant and the prices of articles were higher. If at that time they could have managed with that, I cannot understand why, at this period of time when the prices of articles are much lower, they cannot manage with Rs. 8 grant.

Secondly, the grant-in-aid teachers are making much of the fact that their pay is low and all that. There is another aspect of the question. There are teachers who are in receipt of grants and others who are not in receipt of grants or, for that matter, any remuneration at all.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): Then why not send away those masters ?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): I have no objection at all. I am only placing facts as they are. It was with the best of motives that Government thought that some saving could be made and I understand that something likeRs. 50,000 could be saved by a nominal reduction of 14 chuckrams from the grant-in-aid of Rs. 8 1/2 and that this could be distributed among 700 teachers who were not receiving *any grant at all.*

There is another aspect of the question. There are schools in which some teachers receive grants and some do not. Supposing there are four teachers in a school of which two alone receive grants. In that case, for those who are receiving grants, the manager of the school will not contribute anything from his pocket. In such cases, the

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grant of Rs. 17 for two teachers will be equally divided between the four teachers and thus all the teachers will get grant at the rate of Rs. 4 1/4.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Has the member any objection to the Government allotting sufficient funds and giving a grant of Rs. 8 1/2 to all the teachers?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : No not at all. It is only right that aided school teachers are given the same treatment that is given to departmental school teachers, because their work is identical. A teacher in an aided school is doing the same quality of work that is turned out by a departmental school teacher. If their work and qualifications are the same, why they should not be given equal treatment is an intelligible position.

So far as the Advisory Board was concerned, under the existing conditions, what best could be thought of was done by that Board. A very nominal reduction of 14 chuckrams in the total grant of Rs. 8 1/2 per teacher had to be made so as to help the teacher who is not in receipt of any grant at all. In this view of the matter, the action of Government and the Board was proper. There is nothing wrong in the position taken up by the Board.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : Is the member sure that by this method all the unpaid teachers of aided schools could be paid up?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : I cannot say that now. It is a matter for calculation. But that those who were not getting anything at all will get something at least is evident from this. With these few observations, I emphatically oppose the motion before the House.

MISS. HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY (*Nominated*) : I wish to oppose the motion but at the same time my full sympathy goes out to the primary school teachers in the grant-in-aid institutions. There are many teachers now receiving a grant of Rs. 8-14-0. Now according to this arrangement, if those Chs. 14 are taken away from them and given to the other teachers in the grant-in aid institutions sometimes in the same school with better qualifications even, but who receive no grant at all—

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether the member is a member of the Advisory Board?

MISS. HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY (*Nominated*) : No, Sir; I am not. So instead of a large number of teachers going without anything I think it is quite fair that these Chs. 14 are taken away this year from their allotment and given to the other teachers. I do hope that, in the next year's budget, the Director will make provision for Rs. 8½ for all the Primary School teachers. I feel that some allotment should be made next year so that the same grant may be given to all the Primary School teachers alike. But this year there is no other go. Hence if we vote for this motion, then a large number of teachers will go without anything for the whole year. I think it is very unkind of us to do

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[Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony.]

that. Why not a large number of teachers share at least something although it may mean that some have to give up a small portion of their grant? Since nothing else can be done now, I do hope members will not object to this arrangement for the present.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : How is it that nothing else can be done?

MISS HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY (*Nominated*) : If the Director is able to do anything else, it is well and good. I will be only glad. But what I feel is that, with the money sanctioned to him in the Budget, he will be unable to do anything else except transfer money within the same department.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : If Mr. Asan had put the question in a sober voice she would have been able to answer. (*Laughter*)

MISS HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY (*Nominated*) : I wish the Director could invent some other means to help these teachers. If that be impossible, I think I should oppose the present motion.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) Sir, the other day when the Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation visited Trivandrum I happened to meet him and to discuss with him some educational affairs. What he said was that, in the Corporation of Calcutta Primary School teachers were paid from Rs. 35 to Rs. 70.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): What does the scavenger in Calcutta Corporation get?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Scavengers do not teach.

MR C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : When I heard that, Sir, I envied that Commissioner and wished I could offer similar rates of pay to the teachers in our Primary Schools. It is not a question of personal sympathy or personal feeling in this matter. I am sure we are all in full sympathy with the lot of all low-paid people. Here my problem was that of an administrator; it was a practical and emergent problem. On account of the prevailing financial stringency, Government have been cutting down the allotment under all heads in the Education Department from year to year. Under Grants to Vernacular Schools, they cut it down from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 9½ lakhs in 1109, to Rs. 9 lakhs 20 in 1110 and to Rs. 9 lakhs in 1111.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Has there been any reduction in the establishment of the Director's Office?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : That was a special thing on account of the reorganisation. However, attempts were made to obtain additional funds. But Government found it was not possible in the present state of financial stringency to allot more funds. This question was raised during the budget session of the Legislature. A token cut was moved and a very long debate took place on the question of financing primary education in the State.

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Various suggestions were made by non-official members on the floor of the House. Very strong discontent was expressed from all sides of the House owing to the fact that there was a very large number of private schools, new classes and new divisions of classes, which have been going on from 1106 without any grant at all. Member after member expressed strong discontent against the attitude of the Government towards the private school teachers. Then one non-official member said why not find funds and give grants to these teachers? If you cannot find funds? why not reduce the rate of grants given and give grants to the other schools also. That was the genesis, I must say, of this propasal. This suggestion was borne on the floor of this Assembly. In my reply to that debate, I discussed the whole problem of financing education including primary education and said that Government were spending a larger portion of its revenue on education than any British Indian Province or any other Indian State. The amount under Primary Education was 60·5 per cent. which is the largest, probably, next to Bombay. The gross expenditure under Education is about Rs. 48 lakhs. The net expenditure deducting receipts is Rs. 39 lakhs. Since receipts do not count at all in Primary Education, we spend really 75 per cent. of our expenditure on Education on Primary Education and Vernacular Education generally.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the expenditure has been steadily increasing from 1108?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The expenditure has been increasing on account of the increment of salaries.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know why in this case alone an axe was applied?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am coming to that. I said that the whole question of financing Primary Education was taken up and I discussed the various ways in which it could be tackled. The only immediate solution that I could see in order to relieve the lot of the teachers, who are going on without any pay in hundreds of our schools, is to make a very slight reduction in the grant-in-aid rates so that the amount saved thereby could be distributed among the new schools and new classes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the amount saved by the abolition of the overlapping schools used for the grants?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): That does not arise.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I wish to know whether the Director has been doing all that he could to pay the grant-in-aid teachers when he had an occasion to do so? So I am asking the question whether the amount saved by the abolition of schools owing to overlapping has been used for paying grant-in-aid.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I submit that that question is meaningless.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: What you mean by meaningless is that it does not convey any meaning to your mind ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, Sir.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the statement on page 20 of the Audit and Appropriation Report for year 1109 is corrected :—

> "The savings under the head of Rs. 56 of a lakh were mainly under Collegiate Education Salaries, due to the fact that some of the vacanies in the College staff were not filled up, under Vernacular School Education due to the abolition of certain Vernacular Schools which were considered unnecessary and also to the lapse of a portion of the provision made under Vernacular Schools Contingencies".

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That does not go against what Mr. Chandrasekharan stated.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): When there was saving,—

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): With your permission, Sir, I shall read two small extracts, one from the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Advisory Board and the other from the Minutes of the meeting of Advisory Board itself. The Advisory Board appointed a small Sub Committee. This Committee consisted of Mr. A. Thanu Pillai, Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai Mr. M. Govindan, Father Mattam, Mr. Changanacherry Parameswaran Pillai and myself.

> "The recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee for the revision of grant-in-aid rules were then taken up for consideration. The Chairman explained that there were a large number of new schools, new classes and new divisions for which he was unable to sanction grants owing to lack of funds. He suggested that a general all-round reduction of fourteen chackrams in the rates of grant-in-aid to all Vernacular School teachers would enable him to find the necessary funds for distribution among a larger number of schools. This proposal was agreed to."

This was carried *nem con* by the Sub-Committee,

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether it was carried unanimously ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): *Nem con* means unanimously.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Probably Mr. Elenkath did not hear it.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Yes, Sir.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): This is what the minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Board says: —

> "The Chairman explained the circumstances in which he had to address the Government and obtain their sanction for this recommendation of the Sub-Committee in view of the urgency in respect of renewal of grant. Mr Legg wanted to know whether there was corresponding reduction in the case of departmental teachers. He said that the education of the State should be considered as a whole and that he did not know why all the money should be taken from one set of people. The Chairman said that the scheme of standardisation made a corresponding reduction in the case of not only teachers but of all Government officers Mr, Pacode Narayana Pillai agreed with the Chairman and added that he could not appreciate the point of view urged by Mr Legg. Mr. Sankaran

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suggested that the Board might express its approval of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee. Mr. Legg argued against this and proposed that, as the Government had already taken action in the matter, the Board need not express its opinion. After some discussion of both these views, Mr. Sankaran formally moved that the Board do express their approval of the recommendation of the Sub-committee for the reduction of the rate of grant-in-aid. On being duly seconded, the resolution was put to the vote and was carried by 16 against one. Mr. Legg desired that his dissent be recorded while appreciating the intention and object of the reduction he was against private school teachers alone being asked to make a sacrifice."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Who is this Mr. Legg?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): He is a manager of some L. M. S. Schools.

I submit that it is not only the private school teachers that have been asked to make a sacrifice.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I must not allow such long extracts to be read out.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand from the member that the members who gave their opinion once would not change their opinion now?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am only stating the history of this question, Sir. In opposing this motion, I must not be understood to be against the poor teachers or to be an unsympathetic or hard-hearted man. I had a definite practical problem to solve. This Advisory Board of Education is a Board, the majority of whose members are members of the two Houses of Legislature. Ther are 21 members including the Director; and of the 20 members, 13 are members of the two Houses. To say that these members were influenced or carried away or were siding with the Director for the sake of pleasing him, if that remark has been made in the House—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Was that remark made?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): It was a suggestion made in a question.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): One other point I would like to make is this. Mr. Damodaran Asan pointed out that, in 1104, the grant to these Vernacular School teachers was raised from Rs. 7½ to Rs.8½ and that now in 1110 it is being reduced from Rs.8½ to Rs. 8. When the increase took place, Sir, there was a corresponding increase in the pay of the departmental school teachers. Because the pay of the departmental school teachers was raised to Rs. 15 Government felt called upon to revise the grant-in-aid and increase the rate. Now, the result of the standardisation of pay of the Vernacular School teachers from Rs. 15-½- 18 to Rs. 15-1/3-18, means a difference in the net cost of Re. 1 per teacher. There are about 6 to 7 thousand teachers in the departmental schools; and by this small change, Government save about Rs. 84,000 a year by the change in the scale. Apart from that, every kind of teacher who has to enter the department has to suffer. A first class graduate who used

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[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan]

to receive Rs. 50 before now receives only Rs. 40. salary as the scales have been altered. Standardisation has taken place.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Did the Director before that fight against the standardisation of the pay of these teachers?

MR C.V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The Director did put up a strong fight and Government finally ordered the standardisation in all departments.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Have the Government considered the feasibility of utisiling the funds saved by standardisation to benefit the grant-in-aid teachers?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: How can you put that question to the Director?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I think Mr. Thommen may be able to answer that question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Thomman may be able to say the amount saved and not the adjustments in outside Departments.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I understand the standardisation of pay would save about Rs. 4½ lakhs after a period of about 4 or 5 years, and out of this Rs 4½ lakhs the saving that goes to the Education Department would be Rs. 2,20,000, so that the extent and magnitude to which standardisation has affected the Education Department as contrasted with other Departments would be obvious to the House.

Now, in England and other European countries, salaries and wages are to a certain extent regulated by the cost of living. In Travancore, everybody would admit that the cost of living in 1110 is certainly less than that in 1104. We have made a small reduction of Chs. 14. Look at the comparatively lower cost of living in 1110 than in the year 1104.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): May I know whether higher prices are given by officers other than teachers?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question need not be answered. That is self-evident truth.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I realise as a student of economics that the marginal utility of one chackram is much greater for a poor teacher than for a well-paid officer. On the other hand, this question of the lower cost of living at the present day should also be borne in mind. And after all, Sir, nobody says that this is to be a permanent arrangement. This was an emergent problem which the Government had to tackle. When our financial conditions improve and when we are able to spend more money on Education, it should be easy to find enough money for restoring the original rate. Government have not committed themselves to any definite view in this matter. They have not said that it is going to be a permanent arrangement. And this Rs. 50,000 saved by this reduction will go to pay at Rs. 8 per teacher to about 600 to 700 teachers. And as Mr. Sankaran pointed out, I know as a matter of fact, there are

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a number of schools where one or two classes which were started before 1106 are aided and 3 or 4 classes are not aided. Therefore in those schools two teachers get grant and two teachers do not get anything. The manager is not likly to pay the two teachers. The sum of Rs.17 paid for two teachers as grant is divided among the four teachers. Therefore a large number of teachers who are getting Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ now will get Rs. 8 after this distribution has taken place.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) May I know from the member how many teachers will be left without grant after, this arrangement, in recognised schools.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : I have not yet given effect to the distribution. First of all, we are giving grant to teachers who are already in receipt of grant. Then we propose to give grant to the new classes and new divisions. Then I shall know how many teachers are left without grant. I think that I shall be able to satisfy then all the new deserving schools and all the new classes of complete schools.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : May I know from the member whether all the teachers in recognised schools are deserving teachers. How is the member going to discriminate between the deserving and underserving teachers ?.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : If some school is found to be absolutely unnecessary in the locality or it is an overlapping school, or if it is found to be utterly inefficient, that school need not be paid grant. Each case has to be considered on its merits. Giving grant does not depend on the teacher but on the school, the nature of the instruction and the question whether it is really necessary in the locality in which it exists.

In view of all these considerations, which I have elaborately set forth, I trust Mr. Asan will withdraw his motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum - Rural*) : The mention of names of the members of the Advisory Board by the Director, Sir, has made it necessary that I should speak a few words on this motion before the House.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Sir, may I know from the member—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Sir, let me finish my speech before I answer questions.

I was also, as the Director said, a member of the Board and a member of the Sub-Committee and I also took part in the consideration of the matter which has led to this catastrophe. Sir, I have my own explanation to offer, not that I am unsympathetic to the poor paid grant-in-aid school-master, not that I cannot understand the difficulties he will be put to if Chs. 14 is taken away from the Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$; but these

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[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai],

are the conditions under which I agreed to that course. Mr. Asan himself made a motion in this House at the last budget session to that effect or rather to censure the Government in not having paid or in not having provided funds to give grants, to a large number of school-masters. He said that a large number of schools were brought into existence a few years ago and for the last four or five or six years many an aided school-master has not been getting anything. He wanted to censure the Government on that action and what was the result of this censure? That was thrown out. And under the circumstances, what is it that I should do? Two courses were open to me: either the school-masters who have been working for a number of years in a large number of aided schools should go without anything at all or the amount available should be distributed among all the teachers making a reduction in the rates of grants, so that Rs. 8½ should be brought down to Rs. 8, and the balance thus saved made available for distribution among a large number of teachers who got nothing.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is, by reducing the height, you enlarge the base.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Yes, Sir. That was the only course open to me or else I should also rest content with the position. That was the pronouncement of this House and this House made itself responsible for the situation and I happened to be a member of the Board.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Did this House suggest that the grant of Rs. 8½ should be reduced and the teachers who did not get grant should be paid by that means or did this House say that they need not be paid?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): This House at any rate said that more funds could not be made available. So the question before the Board was whether the funds available should be equitably distributed or some teachers should go without getting anything.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: This House did not give any mandate as to the particular manner in which it should be done.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): It did not. But the decision of this House on the point was clear and Government were not directed by the result of that motion to allot more funds for paying those school-masters. We thought that a more equitable distribution would be the proper thing to be done. That does not mean that the Advisory Board did not understand the difficulties of the poor grant-in-aid teachers.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether there was not a possibility of realising this amount by making a reduction in the comparatively, much better-paid Government school teachers?

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MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Of course, if the Government could agree to that, it would be alright. But if we are to make such a recommendation like that more or less soon after the standardisation, it would be as good as making no proposal or as bad a proposal as any. So we thought that the only course was to make an equitable distribution of the funds available. Now, Sir, that does not mean that I would not be glad if the Government can allot sufficient funds to enhance the grant to Rs. 8½. At any rate there the matter stands. That is all that I have to say.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : സർ, ഈ സഭയുടെ സമീകരണത്തിനായി മി. ആശാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഈ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ആലോചിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ —

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Sir, this very day, the member was speaking in English. I want to know whether he has any special permission from the Chair to speak in whichever language he likes.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : I have permission from the President to speak generally in Malayalam.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : In that case, the point of order, raised by Mr. Elenkath, need be considered.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഈ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാലോചിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ രണ്ടുമൂന്നു പ്രധാനസംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. ഒന്നാമതായി പ്രൈമറി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള തത്വം മറ്റു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള തത്വംപോലെയല്ല. പ്രൈമറി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഈരാജ്യത്തിലേ എല്ലാ പ്രജകൾക്കും സൌജന്യമായി നൽകാമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഏറെറടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള കൃത്യം നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു സാധ്യമല്ലാതായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഗ്രാൻറുപള്ളിക്കൂടസ്ഥാപകന്മാരെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൂടുതൽ സൌജന്യത്തോടും അനുഭാവത്തോടും കൂടി സാരതരമായി സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാണ്. അതുകൂടാതെ ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾസ്ഥാപകന്മാർക്കു് സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനോ അതിനുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതിനോ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സാധനസാമഗ്രികൾ ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതിനോ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു അവരുടെ സർവീസുകഴിഞ്ഞുപോകുമ്പോൾ പെൻഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനോ ആവശ്യമുള്ള പണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം യാതൊരു സൌജന്യവും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്യുവരുന്നില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയും ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ഓർക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. പ്രൈമറിവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ പ്പോൽ സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപ

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[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

കന്മാർക്ക് കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളംകൊടുക്കുന്നതുത്തമമായ ഒരു പദ്ധതിയാണെന്ന് ഒരിക്കൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് ആവശ്യങ്ങളം നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതിനതന്നെ മതിയാകാതിരിക്കുന്ന ഇന്നത്തെ അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തെ കുറക്കുന്നതു ന്യായമല്ലെന്നു പ്രത്യക്ഷമാകുന്നതാണു്.

ഗ്രാൻറ്സ്കൂം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കും ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ട പരിക്ഷായോഗ്യതകളം എല്ലാം വേണ്ടതാണു്. പരിശോധനക്കു വശംവദരാകേണ്ടതും ഒരേ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻെറയൊ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയോ അടുത്താണു്. അവർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറുകളും ഒരേതരത്തിലുള്ളവയാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള ശമ്പളം ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് സാന്മാർഗ്ഗികമായ നിലയിൽ ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്.

അടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് മി. ശിവതാണുപിള്ളയുടെ ചോദ്യത്തിനുള്ള ഉത്തരമാണു്. എട്ടര രൂപാശമ്പളമുള്ള ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ നിന്നും പ്രതിമാസം അര രൂപാ കുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ള തത്വം, ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു അന്നദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടുള്ള നിന്ദ്യമായ മനോഭാവത്തെയാണു പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു്. എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടരുടെ പ്രസ്താവനയിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറച്ചു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങനെ കുറച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു അവരുടെ ഇംക്രിമെൻറു മാത്രമാണു്. Standardisation മൂലം ഏതുതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും സ്ഥിരമായി വാങ്ങിവന്നിരുന്ന ശമ്പളത്തിൽ യാതൊരു വ്യത്യാസവും വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ വർഷത്തിലൊരിക്കൽ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ രൂപാവീതം ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കും കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കത്തക്ക ഒരു നയം സ്വീകരിച്ചിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം സ്വീകരിക്കാമായിരുന്നു. ആവശ്യത്തിനുതന്നെ മതിയാകാതിരിക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളത്തിൽനിന്നും സ്വല്പം ഒരു സംഖ്യ പിടിച്ചുവാങ്ങി ആ കൂട്ടത്തിൽപെട്ട ഒരു അന്യനു ധർമ്മം കൊടുത്തേക്കാമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു മനഃസ്ഥിതിയാണു് ഇതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രത്യക്ഷമാകുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ അരരൂപാ അപഹരിച്ചെടുത്തു അന്യനു് ധർമ്മംകൊടുക്കാമെന്നു തോന്നിയ ധർമ്മബുദ്ധിതീരെ ആക്ഷേപാർഹമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Did you not hear the statement made by the Director that the question was carefully considered by a responsible body, namely, the Advisory Board and that they agreed to it?

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MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അഡ്വൈസറിക്ക മ്മറിയുടെയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെയും നയം ഒരുപോലെ ആക്ഷേപാർഹവും നിന്ദ്യവുമാണെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്.

MR KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar-Vakil*): Is it Parliamentary language, Sir, to use the word "നിന്ദ്യം"?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Why not you change that word, Mr. Velayudhan Pillai?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): I do not change that word, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : വന്ദ്യമല്ലെന്ന മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതിന് അർത്ഥമുള്ള അല്ലേ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : അതേയുള്ളൂ.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗ്രാൻറു പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കണം എന്നാണോ കൊടുക്കേണ്ട എന്നാണോ മെമ്പർക്കുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : അതിനുള്ള ഉത്തരം ഒരുവാക്കിൽ പറയാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രതിമാസം ശമ്പളം കിട്ടാതെയുള്ള അനേകം ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാണു ഈ അരത്തുപാ കൂറയ്ക്കുന്നതു, എന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ പറയുന്നു. ഈ സഭയിൽ ബഹുഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തോടുകൂടി പാസാക്കീട്ടുള്ള സാലറികട്ട് റസല്യൂഷൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളമുള്ളതാണ്. അതിന്റെ യാതൊരു ഭാഗവും സ്പീകരിക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടർക്കോ —

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Velayudhan Pillai is, I dare say, findinlg it very difficult to make himself heard. I hope his neighbours will make it possible for him to do it. I do not mean any reflection. I am merely mentioning a fact for the consideration of the House.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ സാരതരമായി കുറവുവരുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഹാജരാക്കി ഈ സഭയുടെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷപ്രകാരം പാസാക്കീട്ടുള്ള സാലറിക്കട്ട് റസല്യൂഷനെ പ്രായോഗികമാക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർ യാതൊന്നും പ്രവർത്തിച്ചില്ലെന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, ഇപ്പോൾ സ്റ്റാൻറ്ഡൈസേഷൻ സ്കീം അനുസരിച്ച് അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുകൂടി അദ്ദേഹം ശക്തിപൂർവ്വം വാദിച്ചതായും കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ പതിനഞ്ചുരൂപാ ശമ്പളവും അതിനുള്ള ഇൻക്രിമെൻറും കുറയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു വാദിച്ച ഡയറക്ടർ ഗ്രാൻറു

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[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

സ്കൂൾഅദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ എട്ടരരൂപാശമ്പളത്തിൽനിന്നുംഅരരൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു എന്തുന്യായത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണെ ന്നുമനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. അതു ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇതുവരെ അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവന്ന പ്രഖ്യാപിതനയത്തിനു പ്രത്യക്ഷവിരുദ്ധമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകളിലേയും ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂളുകളിലേയും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാ രുടെ ശമ്പളം ഓരോ കാലം കഴിയുന്തോറും അല്പാല്പമായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ ഇന്നുവരെ കുറച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഫൻഫ ഠ-ൽ ഗവ ണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ കുറഞ്ഞശമ്പളം നൂരുപായുംഗ്രാൻറു സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്കു അവരുടെ മൂന്നു രൂപയും ആയിരുന്നു ഗ്രാൻറി നുപുറമെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളിൽനിന്നും ഫീസ് ഈടാക്കുന്നതിനും അന്നു അവ കാശമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു അതും മൂന്നും എന്നുവച്ചിരുന്നതു്. അതിനുശേഷം ഫൻഫഠ-ൽ ജനുവരി ഫ ാംനു- ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂൾഅ ദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്കു് ഫ ഠ രൂപായും ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്കു നൂരു പായും ശമ്പളമാക്കി. അതിനുശേഷം ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂൾഅദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാ ക്കു ഫ ർ രൂപായും ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്കു ഏഴരരൂപായും ശ മ്പളമാക്കി. ഫ ഫ ഠ ൻ-ൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂൾ അധ്യാപകന്മാക്കു ഫ ഭ രൂപായും ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അധ്യാപകന്മാക്കു് എട്ടരരൂപായും ശമ്പളമാക്കി. ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടേയും ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂൾഅ ദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടേയും ശമ്പളം ക്രമപ്രവൃദ്ധമായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുകയല്ലാതെ ഒരിക്കലും കുറച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That which was only Rs. 3 became Rs 8?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): മുമ്പു് അവർത്തിച്ചു വന്ന നയവുമായി താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തിനോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇപ്പോൾ അരരൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ഗൌരവതരമായ ഒരു നയവ്യതിചലനമാ ണെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): ഞാൻ മുമ്പു ചോദിച്ച ചോദ്യത്തിനു് ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അധ്യാപകന്മാക്കു ഗ്രാ ൻറു് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നതന്നെയാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ള്ള അശാന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഫണ്ടു് ഇല്ലെന്നുംപറഞ്ഞു തള്ളിക്കള ഞ്ഞതായി ഓർക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അതിനു് ഉത്തരം പറ യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

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MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): അതുകൊണ്ട് അഡ്വൈസറിബോർഡ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു തെറ്റാണെന്നു എങ്ങനെ പറയാം?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : അഡ്വൈസറി ബോർഡിൽനിന്നും തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു വളരെ തെറ്റാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): ഉത്തരം പറയാത്ത ആളിനോടു ചോദ്യംചോദിക്കാൻ അവകാശമുണ്ടോ? അഡ്വൈസറിബോർഡ് തെറ്റുചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഒന്നാണെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : വളരെ കൂടുതൽ തെറ്റുചെയ്യു എന്ന് എനിക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യമുണ്ട്.

ഈ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ ഈ സഭയുടെ പ്രയോഗത്തിനു വിഷയീഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മി. ആശാന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തെ യാതൊരഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസവും കൂടാതെ മനസ്സാക്ഷിയോടുകൂടി അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥപക്ഷത്തു നിന്നും സ്വീകരിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

ഗ്രാന്റുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്കു മാത്രം ശമ്പളം കൂടുകയും ഗവണ്മെന്റുസ്കൂൾഅദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്ക് കൂടുകയാതിരിക്കുകയുമാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇതാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥപക്ഷത്തോടു പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്ന അതൃക്ഷേപാർഹമായ മനോഭാവം എന്നു ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുതു്. ഇതിൽനിന്നും സർക്കാർസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ശമ്പളം കുറവുചെയ്യുത്തക്ക നിലയിലാണെന്നു് ആരും അർത്ഥമാക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്ന നയത്തിന്റെ ഒരു താരതമ്യവിവേചനത്തിനായിമാത്രം പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Do you not think, Mr. Velayudhan Pillai, that it is rather unfair to create such invidious cleavages in this House? Is it not better to appeal to the whole House instead of excluding any particular section of it ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : അവരുടെ ശമ്പളക്രമത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ വളരെ വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ട്. അതിനുപുറമേകൂടുതലുക്കൂടി കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു തീരെ ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു തടസ്സവും കൂടാതെ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥപക്ഷത്തുനിന്നും വളരെ ഉത്തമമായ ഈ അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയത്തെ ഏകകണ്ഠമായി സ്വീകരിച്ചു പിൻതാങ്ങണമെന്നു സഭയോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

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MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Sir, I move that the question be now put.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): There are others who want to speak on the subject, especially after hearing Mr. Velayudhan Pillai's speech.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) I have risen twice, Sir.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I made my closure motion even before Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai stood up, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is a very important question; and I think it has not been sufficiently discussed. Anyhow, since we have only about 15 minutes more at our disposal, I think Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai should not take more than five minutes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, I oppose the motion before the House. After the lengthy explanation, by my friends the Director of Public Inst uction, and Messrs Thanu Pillai and Sankaran, I really did not want to speak on this motion. But, the last speaker thought it fit to introduce the Advisory Board and to fling at it certain invectives. Being a member of the Board myself, I think I am bound to repudiate such invectives so baselessly levelled against the Board.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I shall allow such repudiation if it is going to be in the shape of arguments on the motion before the House.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Yes, Sir. Very hard and offensive language was used by Mr. Velayudhan Pillai, and he wanted us to give it a meaning very different from what it would ordinarily bear. Anyhow, Sir, I am going to leave the matter there in the light of the ruling from the Chair, to the credit or discredit of the members concerned.

Sir, the question is this. Primary educaticn is necessary; aad it is the duty of the State to encourage it. It was found that, there are hundreds of primary school teachers who do not receive any grant-in-aid at all from Government, while there are many others who are receiving Rs. 8½ per mensem. It was also made clear that Government could not allot more funds for this purpose than what has been allotted in the Budget for the year. In those circumstances, as pointed out by the learned Director, the question naturally arose as to how the most equitable arrangement should be made in order to enable those poor teachers who were not getting anything at all to get something out of the fund allocated. I do not think there can be any difference of opinion as to the fact that these persons, who are not receiving any manner of assistance from the Government, must be helped somehow. It was found feasible only by making the very small reduction that has now been made. That course appealed to the members of the Advisory Board as the best in the circumstances and they agreed to it with a perfect sense of fairness, with full *bona fides*, and with the best of intentions. We found that we had to cut the coat according to the cloth. We had only about nine lakhs of rupees to deal out by way of equal

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distribution. A number of teachers in private schools are in receipt of it at the rate of Rs. 8½. The addition of a rupee was made in the year 1104 when the economic depression had not set in. But now the economic depression has set in and, as has been pointed out by the Director, staple produce has fallen far below the previous level, so that the teacher, if frugal, can manage with a lesser amount. Every profession is hit hard. Take the case of the Bar. Are the members of the Bar getting the same remuneration as they used to get before the depression began?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Now that you are speaking about the Bar, one thing struck me when a non-lawyer member was talking and used the word "learned." At any rate, it is used in courts of law. I would like to know whether that kind of address is seen in parliamentary proceedings.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : I admit, Sir, it is not used generally in Parliamentary proceedings. But it is not unparliamentary to use the word. I being a member of the Bar, occasionally use the werk "learned," unconsciously as a term of courtesy.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) . May I know whether the expression cannot be used if the member addressed as learned is really learned?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Of course it may be. I sincerely believe in the learning of the member addressed as learned. Now, every member of the learned professions is hit. The lawyers, the teachers, the doctors—all are hit. Can it therefore be said that the teachers should alone remain unaffected in the amount of emoluments allowed to them before the economic depression set in? I say 'no'. May I point out also what the Advisory Board held out in such bad odour by Mr. Velayudhan Pillai did—

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is that all in issue?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Am I not watching the proceedings?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*). Even then, should I not remind the Chair?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The Chair's supreme duty is to be very very, vigilant on this matter. The Chair is following the argument very carefully and considers it absolutely relevant.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : The Advisory Board, Sir, and the sub-committee which sat upon this particular question recommended to the Government that the license fee for a teacher which stood at three rupees before should be reduced to one rupee. Further, proposals were made by the Board that direct payment should be made to the teachers entitled to emoluments from the Government, thereby closing the door upon what Mr. Asan said to be so many toll-gates in the path of the teacher. In such ways what we have been doing to better the condition of the teachars in the private schools has been entirely left out of consideration; and this reduction of half a rupee which, after all, will hardly affect the teacher in the present circumstances, is being turned into a stunt for the display of heroic championship, at the expense of the Advisory Board.

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MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): May I know from the member whether there are a number of representatives of private schools and private managers in the board?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): A number of them

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is there any private school teacher on the Board?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Yes, there is.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Not a primary private school teacher?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Whom is such a primary school teacher to advise?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I oppose the motion before the House. The grant-in-aid schools as well as the managers and teachers have contributed much for the promotion and development of education in the State and it is highly necessary that they must be paid and helped as much as possible. When I heard Mr. Asan, I thought of supporting him; but when I heard the Director of Education explaining his point, well, Sir, I thought I am bound to oppose the resolution.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): What is the point that he explained?

MR S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The point explained by the Director was that, with a view to benefit about six hundred teachers who are employed in the grant-in-aid schools but who are not getting anything from 1106 the amount saved by this sort of retrenchment of 14 chackrams, by the reduction of a few chackrams in the salary of those teachers who are getting Rs. 8½—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That becomes a tedious repetition.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): My friend wanted to enlighten him about the explanation that was offered by the Director of Education and with a view to explain the position I took in opposing the motion. I am here not as an advocate of teachers who are getting some money as salary to be paid more; but, I am here to advocate the cause of teachers who are not getting even a pie as salary for the last several years so that they may get something towards salary and that they and their families might live in the world. The action taken by the Advisory Board and the Director of Education in this respect is most commendable and most laudable.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I have to speak only one word by way of explanation. What I said with regard to the Advisory Board was that it is made to support unpopular acts and that statement of mine has been corroborated by what has been said by others.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is a very much more serious statement.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): That is a statement which I made advisedly and I stand by it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Chandrasekharan, do you want to say anything?

MR. C V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) No, Sir.

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The motion was then put to the vote of the House and declared lost.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was accordingly taken with the following results —

AYES—17.

1	Mr.	T. K Alexander	11	Mr.	A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
2	,,	K. R. Elenkath	12	,,	A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam*)
3	,,	S. Nilakanta Pillai	13	,,	R. Sivaraman Nair
4	,,	V. Ramakrishna Panickar	14	,,	Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
5	,,	N. E. Varughese	15	,,	Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
6	,,	P. Chidambaram Pillai	16	,,	V. K. Velappan Nair
7	,,	K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	17	,,	T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
8	,,	A. S. Damodaran Asan			
9	,,	Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai			
10	,,	N. K. Krishna Pillai			

NOES—36.

1	Mr.	P. K. Narayana Pillai	19	Mr.	K. Mahomed
2	,,	N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib	20	,,	K. Madhavan
3	,,	V. T. Chacko	21	,,	R. Raman Pillai
4	,,	M. Mahomed Haneef	22	,,	K. Sankaran
5	,,	S. J. Nair	23	,,	K. P. Krishna Menon
6	Miss	Hepzibah Gnanasikamony	24	,,	G. Nilakantan
7	Srimati	T. Narayani Amma	25	,,	K. A Narayana Pillai
8	Mr.	A. Thanu Pillai	26	,,	M. Sivatanu Pillai
9	,,	John Whitley Tolson	27	,,	Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai
10	,,	Antony George	28	Rao Sahib Dr.	N. Kunjan Pillai
11	,,	N. Kesava Panickar	29	Mr.	T. C. Thommen
12	,,	Changanachery K. Parameswaran Pillai	30	,,	K. George
13	,,	N. John Joseph	31	,,	R. Nilakanta Pillai
14	,,	T. C. Joseph	32	,,	G. B. E. Truscott
15	,,	T. T. Kesavan Sastri	33	,,	C. V. Chandrasekharan
16	,,	K. M. Krishnan	34	,,	C. O. Madhavan
17	,,	T. Krishna Pillai	35	,,	R. Pitchu Aiyangar
18	,,	E. K. Kunjuraman	36	,,	M. Govinda Pillai

NEUTRALS—4.

1.	Mr.	P. C. Kuryan	3	Mr.	Pacode A Narayana Pillai
2	,,	J. M. Joseph	4	,,	M. K. Madhavan Pillai

The motion was declared lost, 17 voting *for*, and 36 *against*, 4 remaining *neutral*.

DEPUTY PRESIDNT : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 5-27 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

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